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MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
OF BOSTON.

Reviews of the special reports in Bulletins 1 to 9, vol. i, may be found in the December, 1899, number of this publication.

VOL. I, NO. 10, OCTOBER, 1899.

This number contains, in the appendix, a table showing the *Political Condition, by Sex, in 1895*. This table is taken from the Massachusetts Census of 1895: *Population and Social Statistics*, Part 3, vol. i. It shows for each ward of the city of Boston the number and per cent of the male population (twenty years of age and over) and of the total population (both sexes, all ages). The amounts are given for voters, not-voters, aliens, etc., and the percentages show the native-born voters, foreign-born and naturalized voters, aliens, etc. In the list of males, of twenty years of age and over, it may be noted that over 99.5 per cent are ratable polls, though less than 75 per cent are voters. Of those not voting, over 80 per cent are aliens, the other 20 per cent representing over 8500 of Boston's male population. It is noticeable also that the total ratable polls in the table of "both sexes, all ages," is the same as in the male population column; there being, apparently, no female voters. The ratable polls compose but 30 per cent of the total population; while the actual voters are less than 23 per cent.

VOL. I, NO. 11, NOVEMBER, 1899.

Foreign Commerce of the Principal Ports of the United States, 1890-99. This article contains a series of ten tables, compiled from the *U. S. Commerce and Navigation Reports*, and shows the position of New York, Boston, and the three other chief trade ports of the country with regard to the foreign commerce of the country in the last decade. New York, of course, is pre-eminent in the lists. In imports Boston comes second, except in the year 1894 when a surprising drop of nearly twenty millions of dollars in the value of imports caused her to cede the place to Philadelphia. As regards exports, Boston is led only by New York and, in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1897, by New Orleans and, in 1890, 1897, and 1898, by Baltimore. For the five years, 1890-94, New Orleans comes next to New York; but for the five years, 1895-99, her place is taken by Boston. For the

full decade Boston is third, being led by New Orleans by less than \$3,000,000.

The tables show that, in the last ten years, the proportion of the aggregate commerce of the five chief ports has become continually less (the smaller ports of Galveston, Newport News, Savannah, and San Francisco having greatly increased, especially in exports).

VOL. I, NO. 12, DECEMBER, 1899.

The appendix to this bulletin is of three parts: (1) Summary Tables for the Year, 1899; (2) Expenditures of Public Institutions, 1894-99; and (3) Boston Election Statistics — Ten Years.

In the Boston election statistics twelve tables are given, showing with suitable summaries the number of registered voters in the city of Boston, and the votes cast per ward in the various elections of country, state, and city. The degree of interest shown by the *ratable polls* in the principal questions which occur periodically may be shown by the following tables:—

STATE ELECTIONS, 1890-99.

| Ratable Polls. | Registered Polls. | | For Governor. | | For President. | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | Per cent. | Year. | Per cent that Voted. | Year. | Per cent that Voted. | Year. |
| Maximum..... | 62.06 | 1895 | 84.73 | 1891 | 85.79 | 1892 |
| Minimum..... | 51.56 | 1890 | 61.78 | 1899 | 84.96 | 1896 |
| Mean..... | 59.21 | | 75.72 | | | |

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1890-99.

| Ratable Polls. | Registered Polls. | | For Mayor. | | On License. | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | Per cent. | Year. | Per cent that Voted. | Year. | Per cent. that Voted. | Year. |
| Maximum..... | 63.28 | 1897 | 83.86 | 1895 | 75.38 | 1899 |
| Minimum..... | 53.58 | 1890 | 74.99 | 1891 | 57.00 | 1893 |
| Mean..... | 60.37 | ... | 78.36 | ... | 67.15 | ... |

“The number of male voters registered for the municipal elections ranged between 68,100 in 1890 and 102,875 in 1899, and was

89,728 on the average; while the number of female voters ranged between 6008 in 1891 and 12,073 in 1895, and was 9609 on the average. In 1895 the women of voting age in Boston numbered 167,017, and outnumbered the men of voting age by 14,597."

The important place held by the year 1895 in the percentages should be noted in the following table:—

| Per cent of Actual Voters | 1875. | 1885. | 1895. | Mean. 1875-95. |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| (To ratable polls) | | | | |
| Who voted for governor | 28.66 | 35.67 | 42.87 | 36.90 |
| Who voted for mayor | 28.38 | 38.24 | 49.15 | 40.31 |
| (To legal voters) | | | | |
| Who voted for governor | 39.79 | 46.40 | 59.02 | 49.99 |
| Who voted for mayor | 39.41 | 49.74 | 67.66 | 54.59 |
| (To registered voters) | | | | |
| Who voted for governor | 69.96 | 73.15 | 76.43 | 74.03 |
| Who voted for mayor | 68.05 | 75.95 | 83.86 | 78.10 |

"It may be added that in 1895 the per cent of legal voters (males) who voted on the referendum of that year was 57.23 against 59.02 per cent who voted for Governor, and 67.66 per cent who voted for Mayor . . . The total number of men who voted amounted to 57.23 per cent of the legal voters, while that of the women may be safely estimated as amounting to less than 10 per cent of the women entitled to be registered . . . In 1891 the payment of a poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting was abolished by amendment of the Constitution. In 1891 the per cent of assessed polls who registered for the municipal election was 54.74. It rose to 60.79 per cent in 1892, since when it has fluctuated between 61.09 in 1898 and 63.28 in 1897. Similarly, the per cent of votes cast to assessed polls, which rose from 41.85 in 1891 to 47.74 in 1892, has uniformly exceeded 47.74 per cent, excepting in the years 1896 and 1898, in which years no election for Mayor occurred."

VOL. II, NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, MARCH, 1900.

In this bulletin three studies are presented: (1) Tax-Rate, Valuation and Indebtedness of Massachusetts Cities, 1899, 1898; (2) Boston School Census; and (3) Infant Mortality in Massachusetts Cities.

Tax-Rate, Valuation and Indebtedness of Massachusetts Cities, 1899, 1898. This article contains several tables, compiled from the State

Census of 1895 and various public documents of the Board of Health, Tax Commissioner, etc.

In the study of *Boston School Census* there are two tables, showing the results of the annual school census made in September, 1899. The tables give (1) the number at public schools, at private schools, and not attending school, for each ward of the city, and (2) a comparison for each ward of the years 1898 and 1899. The age limits are 5 years and 15 years. Of the total children between 5 and 15 years of age, 76.48 per cent go to public schools, 15.61 per cent go to private schools, and 7.90 per cent attend no school. There has been a gain in school attendance of 3408 over 1898, though a loss is recorded for wards 2, 9, 11, 12, 18, and 22. The losses in wards 9 and 11 were 316 and 331 scholars, respectively. The loss in ward 2 was 149.

Infant Mortality in Massachusetts Cities.—This is taken from the *Thirtieth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts*. The following table summarizes the information of the article:—

INFANT MORTALITY OF CITIES, 1891-97.

| | Births. | Deaths, 0-1. | Infant Mortality. | Rank.—the State = 100. | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | | | | 1891-97. | 1881-90. |
| Cities | 344,039 | 56,493 | 164.2 | 106 | 109 |
| Towns, etc. ... | 132,119 | 17,113 | 129.5 | 84 | 80 |
| The State ... | 476,158 | 73,606 | 154.6 | 100 | 100 |

VOL. II, No. 4, APRIL, 1900.

This bulletin contains two reports: (1) Valuation Statistics, 1899, and (2) Extraordinary Receipts and Expenditures.

Valuation Statistics, 1899.—The number of square feet of land taxed, the assessed valuation of this land, and the assessed valuation per square foot, are given for each ward, and for the city. The analysis gives the amount, valuation, and valuation per square foot of the occupied land as opposed to vacant land, and of the vacant land under the two headings of vacant upland and marsh and flats. The average assessed valuation of all the land taxed is nearly \$0.66 per square foot, varying from \$0.05 per square foot in ward 23 (West

Roxbury) to \$15.85 in ward 7 (the business centre). The average assessed valuation of the occupied land is \$1.49 per square foot, varying from \$0.13 in ward 23 to \$16.69 in ward 7. The average assessed valuation of the vacant land is, for vacant upland, \$0.19, varying from \$0.04 to \$12.27; for marsh and flats, \$0.04, varying from \$0.005 to \$1.12. Of the total amount of land taxed 62 per cent is classed as vacant land and only 38 per cent as occupied land. "A comparison of the totals for 1898 and 1899 shows that the total number of feet of land taxed has declined 3,663,234 square feet. This is probably due to the growth of property exempt from taxation, either in the form of new streets, or of property belonging to the city or to other authorities and institutions exempted from taxation. The number of square feet of occupied land increased 10,650,101 square feet, whereas the vacant upland declined 3,071,911 square feet, and the marsh land and flats declined 11,241,424 square feet. With regard to the value of land per square foot, the total land taxed has increased in value by \$0.036; occupied land, \$0.008; vacant upland, \$0.024 per square foot, while marsh land has declined \$0.012 per square foot."

VOL. II, No. 5, MAY, 1900.

No appendix, and consequently no special report, is contained in this bulletin.

VOL. II, Nos. 6, 7, AND 8, AUGUST, 1900.

Boston Elections, 1899.—A series of tables is presented here to determine the degree of interest shown by the registered voters of Boston in the questions passed upon at the state election of November 7th, and the city election of December 12th. The tables have been compiled from data given in the *Annual Report of the Election Department for the Year 1899*. "The mean degree of interest shown by the registered voters of Boston in 1899, expressed in per cent of actual to possible vote, was 69.69 at the municipal, against 59.26 at the state election; . . . the per cent of actual to possible vote for mayor in 1899, viz., 79.07, was 1.23 per cent greater than in 1897, when it was 77.84, and 4.79 per cent less than in 1895, when it was 83.86." The following table gives a summary of the article:—

BOSTON ELECTIONS, 1899.

| Voted for | Possible Vote. | Actual Vote. | Per cent of Actual to Possible Vote. | Per cent of Actual to Vote Cast for Mayor. |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Municipal Election.</i> | | | | |
| Mayor | 102,875 | 81,341 | 79.07 | 100.00 |
| Street Commissioner | 102,875 | 79,363 | 77.15 | 97.57 |
| Aldermen | 128,847 | 97,818 | 75.92 | 96.01 |
| Replacing of tracks on Tremont street | 102,875 | 77,809 | 75.63 | 95.65 |
| Licensing sale of liquor | 102,875 | 77,552 | 75.38 | 95.33 |
| Eight-hour law | 102,875 | 75,319 | 73.21 | 92.59 |
| Councillmen | 308,625 | 217,189 | 70.37 | 88.99 |
| School Committee | 906,080 | 588,407 | 64.94 | 82.13 |
| Totals | 1,857,927 | 1,294,798 | 69.69 | |
| <i>State Election.</i> | | | | |
| Governor | 100,491 | 62,086 | 61.78 | 78.13 |
| Lieut.-Governor | 100,491 | 61,812 | 61.51 | 77.79 |
| Senators | 100,491 | 60,479 | 60.18 | 76.11 |
| Councillors | 100,491 | 59,919 | 59.63 | 75.41 |
| Other State officers | 401,964 | 238,908 | 59.44 | 75.17 |
| Representatives | 200,982 | 112,269 | 55.86 | 70.65 |
| Totals | 1,004,910 | 595,473 | 59.26 | |

E. H. D.

STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Control of the State Institutions of Iowa for the biennial period ending June 30, 1899.

The first report of the new board created by the legislature of Iowa in March, 1898, with full powers of management and control over the state hospitals for the insane, the Soldiers' Home, the State Penitentiary, and the various state institutions for the blind, the deaf, and the feeble-minded, is an exhaustive, and in many ways a model, document. Its statistical tables were prepared by Dr. W. R. Patterson of the State University of Iowa, and present certain features of considerable interest. The outline of Dr. Patterson's plan, as published in a separate pamphlet, emphasizes the necessity, not always recognized, for basing all statistics on the number of persons received and discharged, and not on the total institutional population, in order